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USDA REPORTS ON THE MIGRANT FARM WORKER

... AMERICA'S FORGOTTEN FARMER



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"BOWED BY THE WEIGHT OF CENTURIES, HE LEANS
UPON HIS HOE AND GAZES ON THE GROUND,
THE EMPTINESS OF AGES IN HIS FACE
AND ON HIS BACK THE BURDEN OF THE WORLD.

....

O MASTERS, LORDS, AND RULERS IN ALL LANDS,
HOW WILL THE FUTURE RECKON WITH THIS MAN?
HOW ANSWER HIS BRUTE QUESTION IN THAT HOUR
WHEN WHIRLWINDS OF REBELLION SHAKE THE
WORLD?
HOW WILL IT BE WITH KINGDOMS AND WITH
KINGS--
WITH THOSE WHO SHAPED HIM TO THE THING HE
IS--
WHEN THIS DUMB TERROR SHALL APPEAL TO GOD,
AFTER THE SILENCE OF THE CENTURIES?"

BY EDWIN MARKHAM
FROM THE MAN WITH THE HOE

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INTRODUCTION

The migrant survey project was undertaken to determine the extent of USDA program delivery to migrant farmworkers, to identify problems they have in obtaining benefits and services, and to recommend remedial action when necessary. The survey was accomplished through on-site field surveys at 11 locations in eight states. All field work was completed between June and December 1975.

Survey sites were selected on the basis of information and statistics provided by the Migrant Information Clearinghouse, Juarez-Lincoln Center, Austin, Texas; and the U.S. Departments of Labor; Justice; Health, Education and Welfare; and Commerce. A complete listing of the specific agencies and their addresses appears in Exhibit A. Sites were scheduled for surveys at times and places of peak migrant farmworker employment. The first part of the survey included eight sites where workers were at away-from-home crop areas. While crop areas generally cover more than one county, each location is identified by the lead crop county of the area, as listed.

<u>Crop Area</u>	<u>Dates of Survey</u>
San Bernardino, CA	June 16 - 18
Sampson County, NC	July 17 - 24
Van Buren, MI	August 4 - 10

Fresno County, CA	August 20 - 26
Burlington County, NJ	August 29 - September 2
Kern County, CA	September 8 - 12
Walla Walla County, WA	October 14 - 18
Umatilla County, OR	October 20 - 24

The second part of the project included three on-site surveys performed at migrant farmworker homebase counties on the dates indicated:

<u>Home Base Area</u>	<u>Dates of Survey</u>
Hendry and Collier Counties, FL	November 17 - 22
Dade County, FL	November 24 - 26
Cameron, Willacy, and Hidalgo Counties, TX	November 28 - December 5

At each field location the survey team made in-depth observations of farm labor camps and interviewed migrant farmworkers. Conferences were held with officials of Federal, State and local government agencies who administer programs for migrant farmworkers and their families. Contacts were made with local agents of all USDA agencies having programs of significance to migrants, including Food and Nutrition Service, Farmers Home Administration and Extension Service. In addition, interviews were made with public school officials and representatives of private organizations which assist migrant

farmworkers and their families. At most sites visited, the survey team met with legal aid lawyers who assist the rural poor. Where appropriate, surveys included an examination of food stamp case files of selected migrant participants and a review of fair hearing files of food stamp complaints of migrant farmworkers. A list of the names, titles, organizations, and addresses of representatives of some of the major organizations contacted appears in Exhibit B.

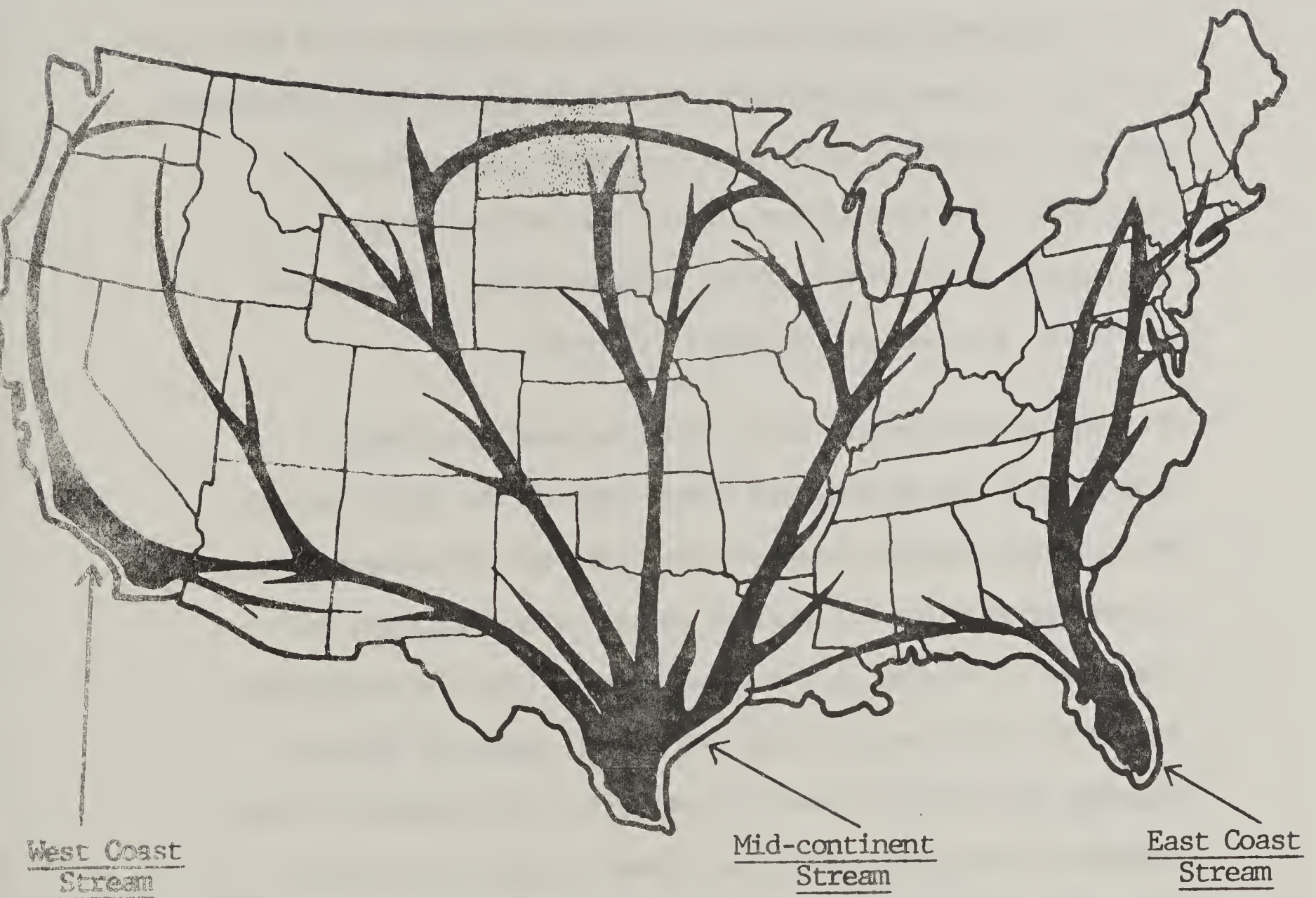
GENERAL INFORMATION

BACKGROUND

During recent years organizations representing migratory farm laborers have made a number of complaints alleging racial discrimination in the administration of Food and Nutrition Service and Farmers Home Administration programs. One of the main complaints alleged by these organizations was that non-English speaking Hispanic migrants were encountering great difficulty in applying for and obtaining food stamps. These problems were primarily attributed to a lack of bilingual employees at food stamp certification offices, excessive delays in processing applications, and inadequate personnel at local offices to handle large temporary increases in caseloads involving migrant households. Complaints have also been made by representatives of migrant farm laborers against the Farmers Home Administration concerning inadequate farm labor housing.

Many of the problems of migrant farm laborers and their families result from the very nature of their work. Harvesting of fruit and vegetable crops requires large numbers of field workers at critical times and for relatively short periods. Ripe crops will not wait. What the local labor market cannot supply, migrant farmworkers will. The pattern of need constantly shifts from the warmer to the cooler climates, south to north, with the developing crops.

TRAVEL PATTERNS OF MIGRANT FARMWORKERS



Source: Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare,
Subcommittee on Migratory Labor - Senate Report 91-83

FIGURE 1

The movements of the large migrant work force can be likened to several large rivers with tributaries from the main flow and a tide moving alternately in reverse directions. The map at Figure 1 shows the major directions of the northward migratory movement of domestic agricultural workers. The movement is reversed as the crop season ends in the northern states, and the workers drift back to their homebase areas. These areas are Texas, Florida, and Southern California.

The main migrant stream flows north and west from Texas, beginning in the spring, and covers most of the North Central, Mountain and Pacific Coast States. Many of the workers in this stream are Americans of Mexican descent traveling with their families. A smaller stream draws workers from the Southeastern States for the Florida citrus and winter vegetable harvest. Together with Florida based farmworkers, the migrants then work northward during the spring and summer through the Atlantic Coast States, as far north as New England. Blacks constitute a large part of this stream. The third major migratory route starts in Southern California and flows northward through the Pacific Coast States. A large number of Mexican-Americans work this route.

The nomadic life of the migrant farmworkers creates serious problems for them and their families, related to every basic

need of human existence - shelter, food, health care, education, and other material and social needs. These can be acutely magnified by sudden crop disaster, emergency health problems, language barriers, transportation problems and others.

MIGRANT POPULATION

There is no accurate count of migrants. The official figure adopted by the U.S. Department of Labor and accepted by other public agencies is 208,000. A more realistic figure used by program managers of migrant problems and migrant assistance organizations with data collection tools is 500,000. On the other end of the spectrum, migrant advocacy organizations, the United Farmworkers and the Teamsters, set the figure at over 750,000. Confusion surrounds their number because data collection methods used are not sophisticated enough to deal with the constant movement of migrants, their inaccessibility or location of residence. The count is further complicated by the option of many migrants, who are American citizens, to live more cheaply in Mexico during the non-productive season. This means that population census takers, operating in March, can miss counting many of the migrants who are still at their Mexican residences. The ranks are swelled by Mexican illegals who enter the country only during the work seasons. For example, records of the State of California Migrant Family Housing Centers show that 41.9% of their occupants make Mexico their homebase.

While the big concentration of migrants is homebased in Florida, Texas and Southern California, they actually are more widespread. The following is an estimate of distribution of homebases for migrants drawn from information gathered during the survey.

<u>AREA</u>	<u>MIGRANT STREAM</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>
Arizona	Western	4
Southern California	Western	20
Central California	Western	4
Florida	Eastern	10
Mississippi	Eastern/Central	5
Oklahoma	Central/Western	3
South Carolina	Eastern	5
Texas (Valley)	All	38
Texas (West)	Western	4
Puerto Rico	Eastern	5
Other		2

The above breakdown reflects only the distribution of migrants based within the United States and Territory of Puerto Rico.

Two periodic data sources which attempt to count migrants are the Current Population Survey and the Agricultural Labor Survey.

The Current Population Survey is a monthly sampling of 55,000 households in approximately 50% of the counties in the United States. This sampling tends to create an undercount of migrants who are counted only when occupying their permanent residences. They are not counted when their permanent residences are vacant and when considered temporary occupants while in the migrant

stream. Many migrants who have not visited their permanent residences in several years do not consider their homebase as their permanent residence and are not counted.

In addition to the current Population Survey, an annual Farm Labor Survey is conducted in December. Only those families who migrated during the year are counted as migrants. As counting techniques improve, the number of migrants surveyed is more accurate.

The Agricultural Labor Survey is a manyear equivalent count of farm labor employed by farmers above a certain income/production criteria who have 10 or more employees. The manyear estimate is based on a memory type questionnaire which does not account for inherent memory bias or the inaccuracies created when converting seasonal work into a yearly basis. In addition, the manyear estimate does not account for farmworkers hired but not reported to the Social Security Administration or the Internal Revenue Service. Most farmers use crew leaders as intermediaries who report the number of manyears worked. Crewleaders and farmers tend to underestimate this number to protect themselves from reporting migrants who have had Social Security or taxes deducted from their wages but not turned over to the government. For instance, a migrant farmworker in an interview in Florida said she had worked for 18 years in seasonal farm labor. She had pay slips from crew leaders and farmers to show payment and deductions

for Social Security. Yet, when she had attempted to collect Social Security benefits, the office had no record of payments.

INCOME

The Economic Research Service's Hired Farm Working Force of 1974 sets the farm and non-farm income of migratory farmworkers at \$3,097, their farm income at \$1,688 and their non-farm income at \$1,409. These figures, of course, do not account for supplementary public assistance. One of the survey findings is that migratory farmworkers do not participate in many public assistance programs because they do not know about them or are confused by application procedures.

The gross income is a poor indicator of available financial resources for the migrant. The migrant's gross income is reduced not only by operating costs such as transportation, food, housing, etc., for which he pays a dearer price as a result of his lack of resources, but also by unconscionable charges by crew leaders or withholding of pay by farm operators, loss of promised bonuses, etc. A Wage and Hour official in North Carolina stated that during his investigations he had never met a migrant whose actual cash pay exceeded \$30.00 in any week. The income of the household will depend on how many members of the household are actually working the fields.

ETHNIC AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

While the survey team was unable to make a head count identifiable by race or ethnic origin, it was able to arrive at fair estimates

of the racial/ethnic composition of migrants. Percentage tabulation in selected states was arrived at from visual observation at all sites visited, sample data secured from agencies and organizations providing services and benefits and interviews with public officials, labor leaders and migrant representations. (See Figure 2).

Some other surveys have estimated much lower percentages of minorities in the ranks of migrant farmworkers. The estimates of this survey, however, are supported by a 1974 survey of the State of California Migrant Family Housing Centers, using a sample of 14,802 migrants. The survey showed 96 percent of California migrant farmworkers were Hispanic, while whites and other minorities comprised only four percent.

2
1 Migrants, in most cases, are poor, ^{California is a} minority, ^{have} have a fourth grade education, possess few or no marketable skills, do not know how to avail themselves of public or private services, receive little information on programs designed to assist them, live a day to day existence, have an immediate need for income that deters them from enrolling in programs that may provide them with skills for other employment, have an average age range between 18 and 30 and a family size averaging five members.

CONTRACTUAL ARRANGEMENTS

2
1 In order for the migrant method of providing farm labor to work at all, there is necessary planning and organization. This planning

RACIAL/ETHNIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE
MIGRANT STREAM

<u>STATE</u>	<u>RACIAL/ETHNIC COMPOSITION</u>			
	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Hispanic</u>	<u>American Indian</u>
California	5%	15%	80%	0%
Michigan	10	15	75	0
New Jersey	10	20	70	0
Washington	20	0	80	0
Oregon	30	0	70	0
North Carolina	9	80	4	7*

Figures supplied from a survey made by Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers Assn., February to June 30, 1975 (sample 18,739)

*In all other areas, American Indians represent less than one percent of the migrant workforce.

FIGURE 2

between farmer producers and migrants falls into three major classifications with many variations depending on the particular needs of the producer, available accommodations and services for the migrants, and the identity of the particular intermediary. Few migrants can make their own arrangements, but depend upon crew leaders, labor contractors, or Grower Associations.

-- Crew Leaders: The crew leader operates as a labor contractor. He may either have a definite contract with several farmers along the stream or just go to particular locations with migrant workers and divide the crew among farmers or contract out his entire crew to one farmer. In any case, the crew leader will provide the farmer with the necessary number of workers to harvest the crop. He will recruit migrants, provide transportation, food and incidentals, supervise his workers and, normally, even transport the crop to the packers. The farmer settles with the crew leader on a price per crop or commission basis. The crew leader pays his workers and sees that they work.

-- Labor Contractors: A labor contractor will recruit a definite number of workers for a particular farmer and provide transportation for the migrants from point of origin to the work location. For this service he charges the farmer an agreed upon fee per worker. Grower associations will sometimes function in this capacity.

-- Grower Association/Agency Recruitment: This particular arrangement was only encountered with respect to Puerto Rican migrants.

The Department of Labor of Puerto Rico through its Migration Division recruits workers in Puerto Rico for grower associations or individual farmers. As a condition for the service, the farmer must enter a contractual agreement that insures the worker a certain amount of work and income, housing, and food. In the case of grower associations, the same contractual agreement must exist, but the grower association is permitted to operate a hiring hall. Interviews with the Glassboro Grower Association representatives were conducted during the surveys. They stated that the number of migrants they were bringing in under this arrangement was decreasing because growers could get migrants through crew leaders and not have to worry about the conditions of the contractual agreement.

In addition to the above methods of recruitment, a farmer may directly recruit or hire migrants who may independently be seeking employment.

SUMMARY

FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

The unique plight of the migrants was not given much consideration in the devising of the regulations of the Food Stamp Program. The surveys surfaced many problems confronted by migrants in their attempt to participate and accentuated the numerous inconsistencies in the way the program is being conducted. These inconsistencies are a result of either design, benign neglect, or ignorance due to lack of direction by way of pristine regulations.

A major problem faced by potentially eligible and actual participants was determining the household's net income for food stamp purposes. Several factors contributed to this problem.

The Food Stamp Program is the only federal program that determines eligibility and benefits on anticipated income rather than on actual or past income. This creates monumental problems where the migrants are concerned for their earning capacity is uniquely subservient to the vagaries of Nature. Late crops, crop failure, excessive rain, floods, frost or hail, diminish or delete the migrants income in spite of the best estimates of the Food Stamp Program workers.

In the confusion and uncertainty enveloping the certification and issuance of food stamps to migrants, sometimes excessive amounts are given to them. Later, the agency in attempting to rectify its own error, takes steps to recoup these amounts in cash, which

the migrant family does not have. In such instances, the money is deducted from other federal program payments which the migrant family might be receiving. At one location such amounts were deducted from Aid to Dependent Children, Social Security, or other such benefits until the amount was fully recouped.

More often, the computations of net income for food stamp purposes either makes the applicants ineligible or reduces their benefits. This happens quite often when eligibility workers, contrary to regulations, include the income of children 17 years of age or younger, attending school at least half time, in the household's income. At other times, the rental value of grossly substandard housing provided by employers is added as income in computing food stamp allowances. Also, the value of small (less than \$30.00) one-time emergency grants from local government or private organizations to destitute migrant families was included as income in determining the amount of food stamp assistance.

Income verification is another serious problem. Very often employers refuse to verify the income of an employee who has applied for food stamps. This results in delays, and generally, the applicant being refused certification. If the applicant states the reason he is currently unemployed, then he must obtain a statement from his prospective employer attesting to such claim. This either results in inordinate delays, or usually, denial of certification, because of the refusal of prospective employers to provide such statements. Considerable numbers of migrants operate on the crew

concept. The crew leaders and the employers are averse to providing transportation into town for their charges, except on Sundays. This makes it extremely difficult for migrants to go to the Food Stamp Certification Office to be certified. If certification is achieved, then they more than likely would be unable to go into town again to purchase the stamps. This problem is magnified in those counties where there is only one office to serve a large geographical area. This is compounded further in those places where the applicants are required to register for work and the work registration office is far away.

In many places, farmers had torn down migrant labor housing rather than comply with what they considered to be unreasonable farm labor housing standards imposed by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. This left the migrant workers with the choice of staying in cars, trucks, sleeping bags, etc. To make life even more unbearable, many offices would refuse to certify these applicants based on the obtuse interpretation of the Food Stamp regulation requiring a specific home address. Or if several families joined together to stay in one house, or stayed with friends in the area, then the problem of certification was the fact that there was no separate cooking facilities. Where there was the situation of a crew under a crew leader, then many offices considered them as boarders even though no one was working and the crew leader had no funds to provide the crew with any assistance.

Many of the county offices do not have any Spanish speaking employees to assist non-English speaking Hispanics, even where the majority of the case load is of Hispanics. Quite often the employees refuse to assist the Hispanic applicants in filling out the application form. There is also a lack of literature about the program in Spanish. In many places, Hispanics are subjected to rude and discourteous treatment by FSP employees. Appointments are refused when Hispanics come to the office and they are actively discouraged from participation. Attorneys who work with migrant groups claim that fair hearing requests made on behalf of migrants generally face long delays, and that the complainants are subjected to harassment by local officials.

Very often, local officials had not informed minority organizations, in writing, about the availability of FS program benefits. Invariably, most offices had no procedures established for handling emergency cases. This of course, causes grave difficulties for the people whose need is the greatest.

The worst form of discrimination seemed to be practiced against Hispanics. They exclusively, were required to provide proof of citizenship by producing their birth certificate. No other groups were required to do this.

FNS Form 286, Certification of Household Transfer, was intended to simplify certification of migrant households when they moved from one location to another. The survey disclosed that this form was rarely

if ever used, because it created more problems than it was intended to solve. There were also complaints that some states refused to honor the forms.

Participation in the Special Supplemental Food for Women, Infants and Children is limited to families medically certified as nutritional risks. The service points are clinics which operate under project areas reporting to the State agency. The program is run on a community basis and is not geared to pick up transient participants. The primary areas which require emphasis are outreach transportation arrangements and allowing migrants to transfer eligibility when travelling during the work seasons.

The Child Nutrition Division Programs are designed to assist participating schools to provide nutritious meals and milk to children. These programs as surveyed showed a noteworthy effort on the part of officials in ensuring the participation of migrant children.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

The Rural Housing Loan Program could be used as a vehicle for increased settling-out of migrants if it was availed to prospective settle-outs enrolled or enrolling in government programs and attaining local permanent employment. At the present time, local and national policies bar some prospective settle-outs from becoming participants in this program. A six month residency in the local area, for example, which is not a regulatory requirement, but rather local policy, serves to prevent the participation of many migrants as they settle-out. A review of the status of known settle-outs and their payment record once they are participants in the program revealed that most settle-outs are good credit risks. They normally are current or have made payments ahead of schedule. Migrants will sometimes fall behind in their payments while on the stream, but will make up the deficit upon return to the home base. A problem arises when Interest Credit Reviews must be conducted, when these reviews fall within the harvest time, and migrants owning homes under Rural Housing are impossible to find while on the stream. Determining income is a great problem. Many farmers are not willing to verify the income of migrant workers, even if they return and work for the particular farmer on an annual basis. Another problem for migrants applying for Rural Housing Loans, is the program instruction that prohibits consideration of income of children approaching 18 years of age as part of the family income. In the case of migrant families the total family income is dependent upon the addition of all family members' income, including

children approaching independence age.

Loans for single family or single farm worker units heavily outweigh the multiple housing units, while tremendous need exists for multiple dwellings which will house families in the migrant stream. Housing authorities, although enjoying the benefits of grants in addition to loans, are often permitting permanent residents to occupy their farm labor housing to the detriment of bona fide agricultural workers. A large number of loans are made for the refurbishing of substandard labor housing with little consideration for the resulting housing conditions. Both the staff operating camps and occupants were unaware of the civil rights requirements which are an integral part of the Title VI Program. This condition was reflected in the procedure for handling applications, the physical location of families racially and ethnically in camps and in the lack of effort to provide applications and occupancy information in Spanish.

EXTENSION SERVICE

Migrants at away from home-base work sites were unable to participate in or benefit from most Extension Service programs because they were at such locations for relatively short periods of time. Participation by migrant farmworkers and their families in Extension Service programs at their home-base sites was good. The Expanded Food and Nutrition Program provides valuable assistance in the Migrant camps and home-base areas.

DETAILS - RECOMMENDATIONS

The findings of the survey have been set forth under headings for each program that was examined. Recommendations for action are listed following the findings in each case. Because the Food Stamp Program proved to be the one generating the most problems for migrant farmworkers it seemed best to described the findings related to each site visited. All other programs are detailed without relation to separate sites except where it was necessary to mention a location in relation to a specific incident or problem.

FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

The Food Stamp, Child Nutrition and Special Supplemental Food for Women, Infants and Children Programs administered by Food and Nutrition Service were reviewed as part of the survey.

Because the Food Stamp Program proved to be one generating the most problems for migrant farmworkers the details are related for each site visited. The remaining programs are detailed without relation to separate sites.

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California

The migrant farmworkers in this area were concentrated in the extreme eastern portion of Riverside County, near Blythe, Arizona. Representatives of organizations that assisted migrants stated that many potentially eligible migrants were unable to participate in the Food Stamp Program because they could not meet the requirement of a specific home address. Because of a shortage in housing or funds to procure available housing, it was not uncommon for these migrants to live in trucks, cars or out in the open. Application of the Federal and State regulation requiring applicants to have a specific address, not just a Post Office box or a General Delivery address, denied these people the benefits of the program. Migrant farmworkers and their representatives also complained that

the Food Stamp Program work registration requirements were keeping many potentially eligible families from applying or qualifying for food stamps. They explained that applicants had to travel as much as 150 miles to Indio, California, to register for non-existent work in order to comply with the work registration requirement. Officials of the State Employment Development Division, Indio, California, confirmed this complaint. At counties in other areas that were surveyed work registration was accomplished at food stamp certification offices or at state employment offices located within walking distance from certification offices.

Sampson County, North Carolina

Despite lack of farmwork in Sampson County, North Carolina, due to heavy and continuous rain for over a month, many potentially eligible migrant farmworkers were prevented or discouraged from participating in the Food Stamp Program. The reasons for this are listed below.

Location of Food Stamp Office

There was only one food stamp certification and issuing office to serve the entire County which covered an area about 75 miles long. There was no public transportation available and many of the labor camps were located at distances of 30 miles from the food stamp office.

Problems with Local Agency Officials

Officials of the Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers Association, Inc. (MFSA), a private nonprofit organization funded by the U.S. Department of Labor, stated that local county agencies in North Carolina discouraged migrant farmworkers from participating in the Food Stamp Program. They stated that the MFSA had offered to provide the full salary and travel costs for an eligibility worker to assist in certifying migrant workers in Sampson County but that the offer was refused.

Several Hispanic migrants interviewed stated that employees of the food stamp certification office refused to schedule them for application interviews and to provide them with application forms. A review of operations and procedures at the food stamp office in Clinton, North Carolina, disclosed that registers of applicants and participants were destroyed at the end of each day's business, so that the allegation could not be substantiated or refuted.

Lack of Bilingual Eligibility Workers

The food stamp certification office did not have any Spanish speaking personnel to assist the many non-English-speaking Hispanics. About 50 percent of the migrant farmworkers in this County were Hispanics.

Inconsistent Application of Eligibility Standards

Where migrants were found to be in dire need, the Migrants and Seasonal

Farmworkers Association provided one-time non-recurring emergency grants of \$30 or more when the situation warranted it. However, it was alleged that most counties in North Carolina considered such grants as income for food stamp certification purposes. Existing regulations state that such grants, if less than \$30 during any three-month period will be excluded from the household's income to determine food stamp eligibility.

Another problem area was separate households sharing common living facilities while working under a crew-leader arrangement. These people were denied participation in the food stamp program even though they had no income and met all other program requirements. The local agency officials stated that according to FNS Regulations, these people would be classed as boarders, and therefore ineligible to participate. Section 2215 of the Food Stamp Certification Handbook reads as follows: "Residents of boarding houses are ineligible to participate in the program. A resident of a boarding house for food stamp purposes is a resident of a place where three or more individuals are furnished meals and lodging for compensation."

Migrant crews are provided food by the crew leader for a fee, but the housing is provided by the farm owner or operator. However, here the workers had not been able to work for weeks and the crew leaders resources were exhausted, so that he could no longer provide the crew with food. Even in such circumstances the local agency officials

would not certify the applicants. This problem is compounded even further when crew leaders and the employer are opposed to cooperating with the local agency officials in the determination of the applicant's eligibility. In one instance, a migrant who was interviewed by the survey team, who qualified for food stamp benefits, was urged by the team to apply for food stamps. Several days later, during a review of the food stamp office, it was learned that the migrant had filled out his application, but that the employer refused to provide income verification, and so the local agency officials would not certify him.

Delays in Certification

On July 23, 1975, the survey team attended an all-day conference sponsored by the North Carolina Advisory Committee on Services to Migrants, at Mount Olive College, Mt. Olive, North Carolina. Migrants, crew leaders, and representatives of private, local, State and Federal agencies that administered programs for migrants were present. During the conference, Hispanic farmworkers, using interpreters, complained bitterly about the problems they encountered in applying for food stamps. They stated that even though unable to work for weeks due to the rain inundating the area, and even though they were at a zero-income situation, it took at least two weeks to receive food stamps.

Van Buren County, Michigan

This survey area included Kalamazoo, Berrien and Cass Counties in its crop area. Here, with the exception of Berrien County, the rest of the counties provided very good service to migrant farmworkers. Officials of the State of Michigan Department of Social Services had prepared an excellent food stamp certification manual dealing specifically with procedures for certifying migrant and seasonal farmworkers.

Local agency officials and migrants interviewed stated that the State of Michigan interpreted the Federal food stamp regulations so that migrant farmworkers sharing common living and cooking facilities under crew leader arrangements, were not declared ineligible, if they purchased, stored and cooked their food separately, and met all other program requirements.

About 30 farmworkers had requested fair hearings at the Department of Social Services, Berrien Springs, Michigan. These hearings were in process at the time of the survey. The major allegations by the complainants were that the local agency denied them certification or overcharged them for food stamps because of erroneous projections of income.

Other allegations made at these hearings were that 30 hours at \$2 per hour of income had been projected for farmworkers even though

it was known that work was not available; earnings of minor student children had been included in the household income; two thirds of all earnings were attributed to parents without regard to number and age of children or to age and health of parents. They also complained that \$25 was summarily shown as income in kind for shelter without checking to see if it was licensed or condemned, or when provided by employers, if pay reflected adjustment for rent.

Fresno, Kern, and San Luis Obispo Counties, California

Generally, Fresno and Kern Counties seemed to be operating the program with which the migrant workers were pleased. At San Luis Obispo, there were no bilingual employees to help with the Hispanic participants. Mr. Robert Johnstone, an attorney for the California Rural Legal Assistance Agency (CRLA), stated that the County had a very poor civil rights record. The discrimination against Hispanics and Blacks was in all departments of the County's local government and affected employment and delivery of services. He added that the CRLA was planning to file suit in Federal court against the County for violations of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Burlington County, New Jersey

Migrant farmworkers in this area were subjected to rude and discourteous treatment at the Gloucester food stamp office. The office

did not employ any bilingual people to assist the Hispanic applicants. The migrants also complained of delays of up to six weeks in certification. They were also told that they had to purchase a full monthly allotment at one time and that they did not have the option of buying one-half of their monthly allotment. This forced eligible participants to go without food stamps.

Walla Walla County, Washington

Interviews with officials of the local agency's food stamp office disclosed that FNS Form 286, Certification of Household Transfer was very rarely used. They stated that when it was used it resulted in either under-issues or over-issues of food stamps. For example, they cited the case of a migrant who had moved his family from Starr County, Texas, on April 21, 1975. On the basis of the information contained in the form, the household was certified at zero income for the period April 30 through June 30, 1975, despite the fact April and June 1975 were the peak harvest months of the year and all members of the household were earning good wages during the entire year certification period. Because of confusing instructions, local agency officials were under the impression that FNS and implementing State agency instructions required information contained in the FNS Form 286 to be used as a basis for computing the household's entitlement

regardless of their current or anticipated earnings.

The eligibility worker interviewed explained that if the FNS Form 286 had shown excessive income at the homebase, such income would have been used in computing the food coupon allotment even if there was no work at Walla Walla and no income was anticipated for the future month because of late crops or for whatever reason.

In Yakima County, Washington, because of an acute shortage of housing, migrant farmworkers lived as best they could - in cars, trucks, under bridges, trees, etc. However, officials of the local agencies certified these people despite the fact that they did not have a specific home address, if they met all other program requirements.

Hendry and Collier Counties, Florida

The first migrant homebase area survey was conducted at Immokalee, Collier County, Florida. Our onsite observation of the food stamp certification office and questioning of the official in charge, Lynn Esch, Food Stamp Regional Administrator, disclosed that migrant and non-migrant households were experiencing very serious problems in applying for food stamps. A summary of these problems follows:

Excessive Delays in Certification

Persons who applied for food stamps on November 19, 1975, were given an appointment to be interviewed on December 12, 1975. Applicants were given appointments for certification interviews

at a specific hour and date. At the time of the survey, 631 households were waiting to be certified. We were told that about 70 certifications and recertifications were being processed each day. The excessive application workload backlog and delays in certification were attributed to the abnormally high unemployment in the Collier County area. Knowledgeable persons interviewed stated that unemployment in the Collier County crop area was much greater during the current crop year than in previous years. They also stated that more farmworkers from northern states were migrating to southern Florida this year because of bad weather and poor crop conditions in northern states and also because of the generally poor economic conditions. The official in charge of the food stamp office stated that during the slow summer months when most of the migrants were at away-from-home work areas, his staff was adequate to handle the caseload and to take care of emergency cases on a timely basis.

No Provisions for Certifying Emergency Cases

Destitute applicants, most of whom were migrant farmworkers, with no income, food, or funds were scheduled for certification interviews the same as other applicants. Such applicants were told to wait at the office and take a chance that an applicant with an appointment would not show up or would cancel the appointment. There were about 75 applicants jammed into a small waiting room at the time of the survey. From 20 to 25 applicants waited each day hoping to take the place of a "no show", however, only about 5 such walk-in cases could be interviewed each day.

Inadequate Space

All minority community leaders we interviewed complained about inadequate waiting and office facilities to handle the heavy caseload at the Immokalee certification office. Our on-site observation confirmed this complaint. Both waiting and interviewing facilities were inadequate.

Insufficient Employees

The Immokalee certification office had not had a supervisor for several months. At the time of the survey Lynn Esch, the Regional Food Stamp Administrator, who supervised food stamp certification offices at nine other counties, was in charge of Immokalee office. The certification staff consisted of seven eligibility clerks, of these, three were Black, two were Hispanic bilinguals, and three were White. Mr. Esch said that about 90 percent of the food stamp caseload was Hispanic, about 8 percent were Black and two percent were White. As of October 1975 the unemployment rate for Collier County was 19.9 percent of the labor force. Mr. Esch explained that although the office was presently understaffed, it was overstaffed during the summer months.

Unequal Distribution of Workload and Workforce

On November 20, 1975, we visited the food stamp certification office in LaBelle, Hendry County, Florida. LaBelle is about 25 miles north of Immokalee. There was only one client in the office at the time of our visit. Questioning of employees at the LaBelle office disclosed that the waiting period for certification interviews at this facility

was only two days and that emergencies were certified and issued coupons the same date they applied. The LaBelle/Clewiston facility consisted of five employees - one Hispanic bilingual supervisor, two Black and one White certification clerks, and one White secretary-clerk-typist. The food stamp caseload for October 1975 was 415 households as compared with 2,200 households at Collier County.

Naples, Collier County, Florida

The onsite survey of the Naples, Florida, food stamp certification office disclosed that there were no procedures for processing emergency cases, no Spanish-Speaking certification workers to serve the large Hispanic migrant caseload, and excessive delays in certifying applicants. The certification staff consisted of four White Family Service Aides (Certification Clerks). Non-English speaking Hispanic migrant farmworkers had to hire or bring a bilingual friend with them to the certification office to assist them in applying for food stamps. All applicants, including emergency cases, had to wait at least 12 working days to obtain a certification interview appointment. Emergency cases were given the opportunity to wait at the certification office each day before their scheduled date of interview and take a chance on a 'no show' or cancelled appointment. Emergency cases were defined as households without funds, food, or employment.

Ms. Pauline Hesselring, supervisor of the Naples food stamp office, stated that one of the main difficulties in certifying migrant workers was that employers would not provide signed earnings statements for migrants. The ethnic/racial composition of the Naples office caseload was the same as that of Immokalee.

Homestead, Dade County, Florida

The survey at Homestead, Florida, disclosed that there was very high unemployment among migrant and seasonal farmworkers in the entire southern Florida crop area. Officials of the Florida Extension Service and representatives of organizations that provided assistance to migrants stated that the single most important factor contributing to the abnormally high unemployment in this area was the recent eviction of farmers from the Everglades National Forest Park shown as the "Hole-in-the-Donut" farming area. They explained that this action had a very detrimental impact on Florida's \$100 million tomato industry and led to the unemployment of thousands of farmworkers. As a consequence, the food stamp caseload and workload backlog at the Homestead certification office was abnormally high. At the time we visited the Homestead food stamp office there were about 100 persons in a packed waiting room waiting to be served. Many people were standing in the waiting room and others were waiting outside the premises.

Migrant farmworkers and representatives of organizations that provided assistance to them complained of problems migrants had in participating in the Food Stamp Program. The major complaint was that applicants had a great deal of difficulty in obtaining

confirmation of income or of no income for food stamp entitlement purposes. They also complained that separate households sharing common housing and cooking facilities had great difficulty in qualifying for food stamps as separate households even though they met all other eligibility requirements. The complaint was also made that migrants who lived in cars or trucks due to the severe housing shortage were denied certification because they did not have a specific home address. Representatives of minority group organizations stated that the food stamp office had issued instructions governing the rights and responsibilities of Food Stamp Program participants in English but not in Spanish even though Hispanics comprised most of the food stamp caseload.

Cameron, Willacy, and Hidalgo Counties, Texas

The survey disclosed that migrant farmworkers returning to their south Texas homebase area had no problems in participating in the Food Stamp Program. The survey included visits to food stamp certification offices in the cities of Brownsville, Harlingen, Raymondville, and McAllen, Texas. At all sites surveyed, excellent service was provided to all Food Stamp Program participants. Emergency applicants were generally interviewed and issued food coupons the same day they applied. Non-emergency applicants were normally interviewed and certified within one to five working days after their initial applications. At all certification offices visited the supervisors and most of the certification workers were

bilingual Hispanics. About 90 percent of the participants were Hispanics, 10 percent were White, and Blacks and other minorities made up less than one percent.

Local agency employees interviewed during the survey stated that the FNS Form 286, Transfer of Certification, was rarely used by migrants. They stated that food stamp certification offices in other states, such as Alabama and Georgia, refused to accept it. We asked a local agency supervisor what action he would take if a migrant returning to the local area presented him with an FNS Form 286 indicating certification at "0" income at the losing county. He replied that he would certify the household for 60 days at "0" income regardless of the household's present or anticipated income, if other program requirements were met, i.e., no change in household composition, etc. He added that if the FNS Form 286 prepared by the losing agency had shown certification at a relatively high income, he would give the applicant the choice of disregarding the FNS Form 286 and using the lower actual present or anticipated income as a basis for determining the coupon allotment.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Issue instructions providing alternate methods of determining incomes of migrant farmworkers for food stamp certification purposes. Establish procedures and controls to assure that such instructions are applied consistently

throughout areas of the country where large numbers of migrant farmworkers are employed.

- In areas where food stamp certification and issuing facilities are located at sites that are not accessible to migrant farmworkers because of distances and/or lack of public transportation, instruct local agencies to send certification workers and coupon issuing agents to labor camp sites on a periodic basis.
- In project areas where employment offices are located great distances from food stamp certification offices, arrange for local agencies to authorize alternate methods of registering migrant farmworkers to register for work in connection with applications for food stamps.
- Require local state agencies to allow migrant farmworkers to provide an identifiable location rather than a specific home address in order to qualify for participation in the Food Stamp Program in areas where regular housing is not available.
- Provide procedures for recouping the value of over-issues of food coupons, where there is no fraud or deliberate misinformation on the part of the applicant, so as to lessen financial hardship on participants.

- Authorize alternate means of obtaining income verification of farm laborers in cases where employers refuse to provide the required information or in instances where employers will not allow potentially eligible employees to apply for food stamps.
- Require state agencies to authorize certification of separate households in farm labor crews who share common housing and cooking facilities but are otherwise fully eligible.
- Require state agencies to actively recruit bi-lingual certification workers to fill existing or new vacancies in areas where large numbers of Hispanic farmworkers are employed and there are presently no bi-lingual certifiers employed.
- Require food stamp certification offices to maintain a complete record (log or register) showing the status of all applications received. Require that such records be maintained for a period of at least one year.
- Urge state agencies to frequently review food stamp caseloads and workload backlogs of local agencies in adjoining counties during periods when the migrant farmworker stream critically affects these areas. Arrange

for agencies to adjust certification worker staffing in order to effectively provide service.

- Issue instructions clarifying the use of FNS Form 286, Transfer of Certification, or suspend further use of the form.
- Establish procedures to monitor the effectiveness of the Food Stamp Program at places of peak migrant farmworker employment.

CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAM

The Child Nutrition Division, Food and Nutrition Service, administers the following programs for school-age and pre-school children:

National School Lunch Program

School Breakfast Program

Special Milk Program

Non-Food Assistance

Food Distribution

Special Food Service Program for
Children (Year-round and Summer)

Food and/or financial assistance is provided under the above listed programs to participating schools, day care centers, nurseries, and similar facilities so that they can provide nutritious meals and milk to children. Free or reduced-price meals and milk are available to children from low income families in accordance with a formula of family income and family size.

At most of the sites surveyed, contacts were made with members of migrant families, minority community leaders, State and local school officials, and representatives of local, State and Federal agencies responsible for the programs for children. The objective was to determine whether migrant children were participating fully in the food programs, whether there was essential outreach, and how problems were handled and solved. Charts,

statistical reports, and brochures were produced to show the extent of participation in many of the areas surveyed. At all locations tested, migrant children were receiving fully the benefits of these programs.

At several sites surveyed, employees of local public school systems made frequent visits to farm labor camps to determine if there were any newly arrived school-age children. All newly arrived migrant children are required to enroll in local schools. Detailed records of each migrant child's scholastic history are maintained in a nation-wide computer system located at Little Rock, Arkansas. Interviews and on-site observations of feeding activities at selected sites disclosed large numbers of migrant children receiving free meals at public schools. Many migrant children were also receiving free meals at activities such as nurseries, day care centers, and summer recreation programs administered by local governments and private agencies. There appeared to be no problem noteworthy of reporting.

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM

The Special Supplemental Food Unit for Women, Infants and Children, Food and Nutrition Service, administers through State health agencies a food supplement program for pregnant women, lactating mothers and their infants and children under age five. Participation eligibility is limited to families medically certified as nutritional risks.

The service points are clinics which operate under project areas reporting to the State agency. For this program, the survey included only one visit to a health clinic/project area administrative office at a migrant home base and interviews with local community organizations serving migrants. The program is run on a community basis and is not prepared to pick up transient participants such as migrant families during their travels.

"Su Clinica Familiar," a Family Health Services Clinic in Harlingen, Texas, was visited during the survey. Bilingual staff was available both at the clinic facilities and administrative office. Two clinics are operated from the Project Area administrative office, one in Harlingen and another in Raymondville. This program serves mainly the area migrant population. The FNS 191 (Racial and Ethnic Participation Form) showed 921 participants of which 16 were white, 2 were black and 903 Hispanic. The Director of the project stated that a major problem was lack of refrigeration facilities by the participants. Milk vouchers are for two and one-half gallons of milk. City residents or those who live close to the city can have the milk delivered in

in stages and present the voucher for payment when billed. Many migrant families living in rural areas do not have delivery service and therefore have to store the whole two and one-half gallons of milk. The Director stated that of his 900 clients, 650 had refrigeration or marginally adequate refrigeration. The remainder had none or at best, inadequate refrigeration. Most of these participants were migrants.

The Harlingen clinic is extremely sensitive to the needs of migrants. It has two certified Nurse Midwives serving the community. Migrants customarily use midwives to deliver their babies. The clinic also provides mobile medical services to the community. While participation by migrant families is high, many still are not currently being reached. Outreach is important for the success of the WIC program. The Harlingen mobile facility has high outreach side benefits, especially to expectant mothers in migrant families who use midwives and would never go to a clinic. Through the mobile service they learn of the WIC program. The Harlingen experience indicates need for a strong outreach program for migrant families. Unless below poverty and nutritional risk families are aware of the program benefits, they will not have an opportunity to compete for available participation slots.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Require outreach by participating clinics in order to insure that migrant and other rural families are aware of the services offered by the program, through notice to Migrant Service and Minority Grass Root Organizations.

- Urge clinics to arrange with other community service organizations for transportation of persons living in rural areas.
- On request, arrange that food vouchers will permit acquiring food in small enough quantities to permit storage without refrigeration where necessary.
- Consider statutory or regulatory provisions to allow itinerant participants to transfer their eligibility or participant status when traveling during the migrant work seasons.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

RURAL HOUSING PROGRAM

Agencies of the Federal Government have been trying to resolve some of the problems of migrants by encouraging them to develop skills to settle-out of the migrant stream. The Department of Labor, for instance, through CETA (Title III-B) is spending considerable funds to provide manpower training and education to migratory farm workers to enable them to become permanent residents of communities. Some of these settle-outs will seek low-cost housing upon entering the CETA Program when they are ready to settle permanently.

The Rural Housing Loan Program administered by the Farmers Home Administration which provides loan funds to low income rural families can be of great benefit to migrant farmworkers who desire to break the migrant cycle which leads to continued poverty.

In most migrant stream areas housing is expensive and difficult to obtain. Thus, migrants seeking to settle permanently to participate in various manpower programs have difficulty finding housing. Due to long waiting list for public housing in most areas, migrants have no opportunity for low cost housing other than the FmHA's Rural Housing Program.

In some areas, a residency requirement must be met before loans can be secured from FmHA. In Oregon, it was disclosed by members of the FmHA staff that six (6) months residency was required before one could secure a loan. Such a requirement is especially harsh on migrants

since their livelihood sometimes makes it difficult for them to have settled for a six (6) month period.

Although much has been said about migrants as credit risks record reviews revealed payments by migrants corresponded favorably with payment by others. In Michigan, Oregon and Texas, migrants had a slightly higher incidence of being ahead of their scheduled payments. Several County Supervisors during interview stated that migrants while on the stream feel behind in payments. But upon return to home base, they would almost immediately get current with their payments.

Interest Credit Reviews

Interest Credit Reviews present a problem for County Supervisors in migrant home base areas. Frequently these reviews occur when migrants are on the stream, and they have a problem contacting migrant participants and completing the required forms on time.

Determination of Income

It is difficult to determine the earnings of migrants. Migrants normally do not have records of their earnings. A request by FmHA to produce pay slips or W-2 forms deter some migrants from continuing the application process for a Rural Housing Loan.

In many cases they do not know what these forms mean and have never received them, or received them only sporadically. In Texas, migrants are requested to provide the names and addresses of stream employers and letters are sent out to them for verification of income.

Only 25% are returned. Another problem arises because of working children. FmHA Instruction 444.1 requires that only wages from family members 18 years of age or older be counted as income. This instruction deters the majority of migrant families, whose combined income as a family would otherwise deny them from participation in this program.

Information and Outreach

Migrants are generally unaware of this housing loan opportunity available through FmHA. Those who do find out about the program receive this information through special migrant organizations. Limited outreach efforts are made by FmHA personnel due to office workloads and the assumption that most migrants would be ineligible.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Eliminate local residency requirements for migrants attempting to settle-out.
- Waive deadline date of interest credit reviews for those migrants that have Rural Housing Loans and cannot be contacted.
- Allow for alternate means of verifying migrant income. Instead of writing verification of income letters to all stream employers of migrants, request only one or two of the stream employers to verify income.
- Encourage migrants to use the Annual Payment provision provided for in FmHA instructions for mortgage payments with opportunity to make monthly payments. This way, a migrant could fall four months behind in monthly payments but still be considered current on an annual basis.
- Implement outreach efforts to inform migrants (at their homebase) of the availability of Rural Housing Loans.

FARM LABOR HOUSING

The Farm Labor Housing loan program, administered by Farmers Home Administration, makes loans to individual farmers, for either individual or multiple housing; to housing authorities or similar local agencies; and to grower cooperative organizations or like entities for multiple housing.

The survey revealed that individual farmers are often obtaining FLH loans to provide housing for one employee - a foreman, tractor driver, etc., rather than providing housing for many of his employees, or for seasonal and migratory farmworkers for his harvest season. These represent a substantial number of the FLH loans approved. Consequently, many farmworkers are being denied adequate housing for the benefit of one farmer.

Refurbished Housing

Several FLH loans reviewed were for the refurbishment of existing structures. They did not meet with OSHA standards, and they were substandard in terms of their structural and operational facilities. These loan monies could have been better utilized since they went mainly to the repair of substandard temporary structures which do not provide adequate, safe, and sanitary housing after repairs are made. If these loans must continue, then the loan agreement should secure assurances that the repaired structure will meet OSHA standards and provide safe, sanitary, and adequate housing.

Agriculture Associated Residents

Throughout the survey, reviews of FLH camps revealed that many mechanics, landscapers, cotton mill workers, other industrial workers in agricultural industries, drivers, etc., were being accepted as farmworkers. In California, some golf course employees were housed in FLH camps because they picked date trees along the golf course. In Texas, drivers that sometimes contracted to haul agricultural goods were considered farmworkers. Service station mechanics that worked on tractors and other agricultural equipment were also residents of the FLH camps. Housing authorities were also found to be loosely interpreting regulations by seeking permanent rather than itinerant residents in order to maintain the cash flow. The regulations should be rewritten with more specificity to eliminate this practice.

Civil Rights Requirements

There was a general lack of knowledge of civil rights regulations and requirements by personnel operating FLH camps. Waiting lists were not designed or maintained in such a manner to assure non-discrimination in the assignment of units on a purely first come-first served basis. As a result, ethnic or racial groupings were found in the housing assignments. For example, the Grower Association owned FLH camp visited in Oregon had several of its wings occupied entirely by Mexican-Americans, others by Mexican-Americans and Blacks, and others mainly by Whites. Applications and information describing conditions for residency were found to be provided only

in English, despite the number of Hispanics in the migrant stream who do not understand or read English. No information is being provided applicants to make them aware of the equal opportunity aspects of the program or the procedure for filing discrimination complaints.

Although interviews with local community organizations and public officials revealed that the migrant stream was composed mainly of minorities, the occupancy at FmHA funded labor camps was not racially or ethnically consistent with the farm labor force working in the local area. One explanation given for this by personnel operating a camp was that the stream at the beginning of the season was mostly White, and therefore, on the basis of first come-first served, they got most of the housing.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Give priority to new construction over the refurbishing of existing structures unless adequate precautions are taken to insure that resulting housing will meet OSHA standards.
- Assure that seasonal farmworkers are given first consideration over permanent type residents in the assignment of FLH housing.
- Assure that waiting lists for FLH are maintained in such a manner that minority families are not discriminated

- against in housing assignments.
- Assure that applications used by FLH operators are provided in Spanish.

EXTENSION SERVICE

Extension Service programs operate through a cooperative financial arrangement between Federal, State, and local governments and are administered through the State land grant university(s). The institutions direct extension activities in four program areas: Home Economics, 4H Youth Development, Community Resource Development, and Agriculture. Through these programs State and county Extension Service offices provide educational and technical assistance based on current research to the general public.

Survey team members conducted reviews in order to determine migrant farmworkers' participation in Extension Service programs.

Interviews were conducted with Extension employees of Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan; Dade County Extension Service, Homestead, Florida; and Hidalgo County Extension Service, Edinburg, Texas.

Generally, the survey showed that Extension services offered to migrant farmworkers were limited. Services which were offered focused largely in the Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP). The transitory nature of migrant employment makes service offerings difficult. The migrant worker is usually employed in a work area for a relatively short time.

The interview at Michigan State University identified no specifics regarding Extension migrant work. It was indicated only that EFNEP nutrition aides provide nutrition courses to migrant workers.

Dade County Extension Service employees have done some significant work for migrants. DCES assisted in drafting the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act. The purpose of the Act was to prevent irresponsible contractors of migrant farm laborers who are engaged in interstate commerce from exploiting their workers. The Act should prove to be of benefit to migrant farm workers who are employed by contractors using the "crew leader" arrangement.

The Act requires that, at the time of recruitment, a farm contractor must disclose specific information to the worker. The farmworker must be told: the area of employment; the crops and operations with which he may be employed; the transportation, housing, and insurance to be provided; wage rates to be paid him; charges to be made by the contractor for his services, and the specific period of employment. The potential impact of the provisions are obvious.

In addition, the Dade County EFNEP provided demonstrations and information at a migrant labor camp in Modello, Florida. Additional courses were administered in cooperation with the Dade County School Board, Vocational Agriculture Teachers, Farm equipment dealers and other agency migrant program groups.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Inform migrant labor camps of available Extension Services.
- Make efforts to design and conduct special interest programs, particularly with the EFNEP aides, in migrant camps.

EXHIBITS

LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS THAT PROVIDED INFORMATION USED IN
DETERMINING LOCATIONS AND TIMES OF SURVEYS

National Farmworker Information
Clearinghouse (NFIC)
Juarez-Lincoln University
715 East 1st St.
Austin, Texas 78701

Indian and Migrant Programs Division
Office of Child Development
Department of Health, Education and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20201

U. S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Employment Security
Farm Labor Service
Washington, D.C. 20210

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
U. S. Department of Commerce
Washington, D. C. 20233

MIGRANT SURVEY PROJECT

Officials and Informed Persons Contacted

San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, CA.

William C. Shultz
Mayor
Desert Hot Springs, CA.

Glen B. Fullenwider
District Administrator
State of California Employment
Development Department
Palm Springs, CA.

Frank V. Martinez
Executive Director
Inland Manpower Association
Colton, CA.

Robert Gracia, Manger
State of California Employment
Development Department
Hemet, CA.

Elizabeth Meyncke
Deputy Director, Income Maintenance
Welfare Department
San Bernardino, CA.

Paul Micalizio
Department Representative
State of California Department of Employment
Farm Labor Office
Blythe, CA.

Fresno County, CA.

Mrs. Olivia H. Amparano
Health Services Specialist
Greater California Education Project
Fresno, CA.

Tanis Ibarra, Official-in-Charge
United Farm Workers
Mendota, CA.

Fran Facio, Community Nutrition Director
Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission
Fresno, California

(Officials and Informed Persons Contacted, Cont'd.)

Kern/San Luis Obispo, Counties, CA.

Mrs. Patrice Duncan
Social Supervisor
Kern County Welfare Dept.
1655 East California Ave.
Bakersfield, California

James Whitely, Deputy Director
Thomas Zeur, Ass't Deputy Director
San Luis Obispo Welfare Department
San Luis Obispo, California

Ms. Millie Gibbons
Social Services Supervisor
San Luis Obispo County Welfare Dept.
San Luis Obispo, California

Jack Hayes
Food Stamp Management
State of California Department
of Benefit Payments
Sacramento, California

Robert A. Bustos
Program Director
Kern and Ventura Educational Program
Central Office
Bakersfield, California

Homer Harrison, R. S.
Supervising Sanitarian
Division of Environmental Health
Kern County, Bakersfield, California

Robert B. Johnstone, Attorney at Law
Director
California Rural Legal Assistance
126 West Mill Street
Santa Maria, California

Ruben F. Imperial, Coordinator
California Employment Development Department
Bakersfield, California

(Officials and Informed Persons Contacted, Cont'd.)

Frank Espinoza, Education Development Representative
California Education Development Department
Bakersfield, California

Ms. Elida Garcia, Ass't Manager
Shafter Farm Labor Camp
Central Valley Highway and Bender Avenue
Shafter, California

Robert T. Olmos, Attorney at Law
Asistencia Legal Rural De California
(California Rural Legal Assistance)
335 Perkins Avenue
McFarland, California 93250

Michael J. Quijada, Counselor
High School Equivalency Program
Cal Poly San Luis Obispo
San Luis Obispo, California 93407

Estrella Gutierrez
T. A. P. Child Development Program
1523 Niles Street
Bakersfield, California

Lino Martinez, Executive Director
T. A. P. Child Development Program
Bakersfield, California

Mrs. Holmes, Housing Specialist
Kern County Housing Authority
525 Roberts Lane
Bakersfield, California

Mrs. Connie Montemayor
City of Wasco Housing Authority
Wasco, California

Officials and Informed Persons Contacted, Cont'd.

Sampson County, N. C.

Robert E. Youngblood
Coordinator
Migrant Education Section
Division of Compensatory Education
Department of Public Instruction
North Carolina Dept. of Education
Raleigh, N. C.

Y. A. Taylor
Field Representative, Migrants Programs
Division of Compensatory Education
North Carolina Dept. of Education
Raleigh, N. C.

William H. Shipes, Executive Director
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers
Association, (MSFA)
Raleigh, N. C.

Robert L. Gribble, Jr., Director
Sampson County Department of Social Services
Food Stamp Certification and Issuance Office,
Clinton, N. C.

L. Robert Cole
District Manpower Chief
Migrants and Seasonal Farm
Workers Association
Roseboro, N. C.

Buster Precyne, Rural Manpower Representative
Rural Manpower Office
Employment Security Commission
Mount Olive, N. C.

Officials and Informed Persons Contacted, Cont'd.

Van Buren County, Mi.

Dr. Al Shapely, Extension Specialist
Department of Agricultural Economics
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan

Rosa T. Dahya
Bureau of Manpower
State of Michigan Department of Labor
Lansing, Mi.

Jesse Sorreano, State Director
Title I Program
Lansing, Mi.

Elvira Solis, Project Director
Migrant Health Service
Barrien, Cass, Van Buren Counties, Mi.

Paul Lechowik, Attorney
Michigan Migrant Legal Assistance Project
Berrien Springs, Mi.

Oliver White, Deputy Director
Berrien County Department of Social Services
Benton Harbor, Mi.

Burlington County, N. J.

Michael S. Burger, Attorney
Migrant Legal Services
Brighton, N. J.

A. Alexander Morisey, Executive Director
Farmworkers Cooperative of New Jersey
Vineland, N. J.

Angela F. Moore
Cooperative Extension Service
Rutgers University
Camden, N. J.

SITES VISITED AND PERSONS CONTACTED DURING THE SURVEY

Walla Walla and Yakima Counties, Wa.

Nat Jackson, Ass't to the Governor for Minority Affairs
Marty Martinez, Director
Inter-Agency Task Force
for Agricultural Workers
Office of the Governor - State of Washington
Olympia, Washington

Don Hilterbrant
Employment Security Department
Post Office Building
Sokane, Washington

Jean L. Benson, Administrator
Betty Van Zandt, Financial Supervisor
Suzie Flores, Eligibility Worker
Walla Walla Local Office, Washington State
Department of Social and Health Services
(Food Stamp Certification Office)
206 West Poplar Street
Walla Walla, Washington

Guadalupe Zuniga, Commissioner
State of Washington Commission on
Mexican American Affairs
621 W. Adler
Walla Walla, Washington

Ms. Chris Houser, Attorney
Director - Prison Legal Services
1114 Plaza Way
Walla Walla, Washington

Lucio Martinez, Director
Alcoholism Program for Migrant Farmworkers
(National Institute - Alcohol and Alcohol Abuse)
420 W. Poplar Street
Walla Walla, Washington

(Sites Visited and Persons Contacted, Cont'd.)

Salvador Mendoza - Employee Interviewer
Rudy Alaniz - Unemployment Insurance Interviewer
Employment Security Department
Walla Walla, Washington

Frank Mares - Job Developer
Northwest Rural Opportunities, Region V
420 W. Poplar Street
Walla Walla, Washington

Arlene Hopkins
Office Manager
Walla Walla Labor Camp
Walla Walla, Washington

Tom Chandler, Principal
Davis Elementary School
31 Ash Street
College Place Way, Washington

Walter Schnellman, Assistant Director
Jerry Brugnoli, Financial Services Supervisor
State of Washington Department of Social and Health
Services
Yakima, Washington

Preston Mitchell, Outreach Worker
Eleanor Ficele - Community Research Coordinator I
Yakima Southeast Community Center
(Food Stamp Certification Sub-Office)
1211 S. 7th Street
Yakima, Washington

Umatilla County, Or.

Cecilia Robinson
Food Stamp Certification Office
312 S. E. Court Street
Pendleton, Oregon

(Sites Visited and Persons Contacted, Cont'd.)

Edward Miller, Superintendent
Milton-Freewater Independent School District
Milton-Freewater, Oregon

Lou Morello, Principal
Central Elementary School
326 S.W. 2nd Avenue
Milton-Freewater, Oregon

Mrs. R. Ransom
Milton-Freewater Labor Camp
Milton-Freewater, Oregon

Mrs. Madela Baird, Manager
Milton-Freewater Day Care Center
Milton-Freewater, Oregon

Mrs. Elliott, Supervisor
Gloria Beasley, Eligibility Worker
Stanfield-Hermiston Food Stamp Certification Office
Hermiston, Oregon

MIGRANT SURVEY PROJECT

Officials and Informed Persons Contacted

Collier and Hendry Counties, Fla.

Dr. William O. Webb
Superintendent of Collier County Schools
Naples, Florida

John Visosky
Director, Special Programs
Collier County School System
Naples, Florida

Fay Chandler
Migrant Program Coordinator
1001 3rd Avenue
Naples, Florida

Ms. Polly Kesselring
Official-in-Charge
Florida Department of Health and
Rehabilitation Services
Division of Family Services (Food Stamp Certification
Office)
195 - 10th Street
Naples, Florida

Lynn Esch
Regional Food Stamp Administrator
Florida Dept. of Health and Rehabilitative Services
Division of Family Services
(Food Stamp Certification and Issuing Office)
Immokalee, Florida

Mrs. Eloise Lester
Food Service Director, Collier County School System
Immokalee Middle School
9th and Immokalee Streets
Immokalee, Florida

Fr. Jeremiah Singleton, Pastor
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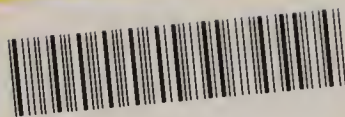
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